

bodies into their substance. And the siliceous spicules of *Polythoa fatua* upon *Hyalonema* are evidently foreign bodies of this sort, since, as I have described, they occur mixed with sand, shells of *Polythalamia*, and other structures.

I have still a word to say upon nomenclature. Dr. Bowerbank names the sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis*. Of course there is nothing to object to in this name; but Dr. Gray had already (1835) named the same structure *Hyalonema Sieboldi*. The first specimens were sent to Europe, so far as we know, by the celebrated Japanese traveller Von Siebold. This name is therefore also certainly quite suitable; and as it has the priority, I think it would be well to retain it. From my observations there does not appear to be the least reason for the establishment of two distinct species.

Bonn, January 1867.

XXVII.—Description of a new Freshwater Bivalve found in Trinidad. By R. J. LECHMERE GUPPY, Esq., F.G.S.

*Cyclas punctifera*, Guppy.

Shell somewhat subquadrately oval, thin, diaphanous, close, finely striate concentrically, whitish horny, or slightly tinted with fuscous patches near the umbones, and covered with numerous granular points, which are finer and more crowded on the umbones, where the concentric striation is less evident; anteriorly rather short and subangulate, posteriorly a little truncate; hinge with well-developed lateral teeth in both valves,  $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ ; cardinal teeth  $\frac{2}{2}$ , small.



This curious little shell varies somewhat, and specimens are sometimes more oval and compressed than the one figured. Occasionally they are higher and shorter, with a steeper posterior slope. The granular points are more easily seen in dead shells, which are opaque. In living examples they seem, under a strong lens, to bear short hairs. The length of a large example is 4 millimetres, height  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millims., thickness  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millims. Of an average example the length is 3 millims., height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millims., thickness 2 millims.

Among species of the genus *Cyclas* the shell now described would appear to resemble most *C. argentina*, D'Orb., and *C. calyculata*, Drap. It is usually more equilateral than either of those species. The epidermis is thin and colourless, so that the striate gills may be seen through the shell. The umbones are not so prominent as those of *C. calyculata*, but they are occa-

sionally flattened or otherwise distorted. The foot is whitish translucent, and may be extruded to a length more than equaling that of the shell, the body being brought up to it with a jerk, as in allied species. Full-grown examples are slightly more equilateral and more angulate than young ones.

The first example was found by Mr. Prestoe, the colonial botanist, when we were examining the weeds in a pond at St. Ann, near Port of Spain, for Mollusca.

Port of Spain, Trinidad.

January 8, 1867.

XXVIII.—*Descriptions of five new Genera and some new Species of Satyride Lepidoptera.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Plate IV.]

THE genus *Lasiommata* of Westwood has hitherto contained Satyridæ which differ in size, colouring, and structure. The type of this genus appears to be the well-known *L. Aegeria* of Linnaeus\*; this insect, however, does not possess all the requisite characters, nor, indeed, can I find any species that entirely answers to the description of the genus. *Megara* certainly possesses a pear-shaped club to the antennæ: these are not, however, distinctly annulated with white; moreover the apical joint of the palpi is somewhat elongate, and unlike that of *Aegeria*.

I propose in the present paper to separate the different structural forms under generic heads; and as the characters of *Lasiommata* have necessarily been made very general, so as to include very widely distinct species †, I shall redescribe the genus, and thereby, I hope, make it more defined.

#### Genus LASIOMMATA (*Pararge*, Hübn.)‡.

*Lasiommata*, part., Westwood.

Alæ anticæ elongato-triangulares, costa plus minusve arcuata; apice vix angulari; margine postico apud apicem plerumque paulum angulato; margine interiore subrecto; venis velut in *Debe* (nec *Arge*) positis.

\* See Westwood & Humphrey's 'British Butterflies,' p. 65 (1840).

† See Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 385. "Antennæ straight, distinctly annulated with white, not quite half the length of the fore wings, terminated by a distinct, compressed, pear-shaped club, the tip bent outwards; the club, however, varies considerably in shape, being elongated and very gradually formed in some of the exotic species' (*L. Aegeria*?).

‡ I am not quite satisfied that the genus *Pararge* of Hübnér's 'Verzeichniss' should not supersede *Lasiommata*; though not sufficiently characterized, it certainly possesses the advantage of priority.